Business Notices.

valuable Property, on Broadway, Ceder, John etc., West Broadway, Franklin and Variet etc to be made by E. H. Lon-Low, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Morchaote Exchange, Maps can be had at the office of the Anathoneer, No. 11 Wallet.

DAMAGED SILES.—We will offer, This MORNING, 2000 yards of rich Plain Siles, of various colors, slightly spotted on the rorage of imperation at 7/, worth at 10, Alexander colors, and the colors of the rorage of imperation at 7/, worth at 10, Alexander colors, and the color colors of the colors of

E H LEADREATER No SAT Broadway Co. Described.

PIANOS, PIANOS—ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN
PRICES—Superior tourd Planos for \$175, also for \$190, \$225,
\$226, \$275, \$500, and Planos of every variety of style and price,
\$226, \$275, \$500, and Planos of every variety of style and price,
from those with the most diseasely-avved-case and Pan's Keys,
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RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAFES, W'ILDERS

New Hork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1855.

MILTON STARS Is our Arent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE In PATERSON, N. J. He will serve The Tribune in any part of the city.

The Daily Tring NE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$6 per annum

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Tuesand Friday of each week, and sent to mail setmenters at er sonum; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$11 25. The WEERLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mall, at \$2 per anomul three copies for \$5; five copies for \$8; the copies for \$12; twenty copies, when sent to one address, \$20.8 subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Asia sails from Boston for Liverpool, To-Marraw morning, at 10 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienze. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Carb. arine-street, Strand.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, JAS. 15.—The joint resolution in favor of sending relief to the Artic Expedition under the command of Dr. Kane, after a short debate, was passed. The annual ocean steam mail appropriation bill, which was defeated at the last session by the refusal of the Senate to concur in the recommendations of the Com mittee of Conference, was taken up, debated at some length, but finally postponed indefinitely. The rest of the day was spent upon the Judicial Reform bill and in Executive Session

House .- A question of privilege in relation to the refusal of W. B. Chase to give testimony before the Select Committee appointed at the last session to in-vestigate the subject of bribery in the House, was the subject of considerable discussion; after which the House went into Committee on the Pacide Railroad bill, debated the same, and then listened to a speech from Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who labored to show the great superiority of slave-labor in Georgia over free labor in Ohio, and incidentally advocating the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Boyce strongly opposed such acquisition. It was inexpedient in every of view, and fraught with danger to the South. House adjourned to 7 o'clock. The proceedings of the even ing session were unimportant.

Some interesting information, with regard to the recent disappointments and present hopes of Quitman and Thrusher's great enterprise for the conquest of Cuba, will be found among our telegraphic dispatches this morning. It seems that the patriots of Cuba begin to distrust the patriots of this country, and are no longer willing to furnish the latter with unlimited spending money. Thus, instead of half a million of dollars, as promised, the illustrious Quitman has only got a beg garly fifty thousand, with the assurance, couched in no very flattering terms, that he shall not get another dime. In this emergency all hopes are fixed on Kinney and the tremeadous array of three ship loads with which he is about to attack the mosquites of Central America. It is believed that, after having subjugated these mosquitos. Kinney may be induced to turn his attention to the richer prize of Cubs, which, it seems, is an old object of his Fillibuster aspirations. Very hand before he undertakes another. Let him make himself immortal before he undertakes to help Quitman on the road to glory.

It seems that the Anti-Benton Democrats in the Missouri Legislature, for the sake of securing the votes of Berton's friends, dropped their chief (Atchison) and substituted Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court, and Gov. Price. But not a Bentopian vote was gained. The Whig vote is cost for Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who is himself a member of the Legislature, and gets no Democratic support. At this rate, there will be no election for Senator this winter.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an attempt to raise the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from \$1,500 to \$2,500 was laid upon the table. A resolution to increase the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Aldermen to \$900, and that of the Assistant Messenger of the same Board to \$800, was also tabled. The Veto of the Mayor upon the resolution lately passed by the Common Council to authorize the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to employ 250 men at \$1 per day to remove the ruins of the new City Hall, was received. Mayor Wood holds that the authority assumed by the Common Counoff in the premises is not compatible with the pro visions of the Charter. The Petition from the Workingmen was offered in the Board, but as it was not presented in due order, the Board declined to receive it. Two of the present contractors for cleaning the streets petitioned the Board for a release from their obligations, on the ground that they find it impossible to keep the streets clean during the winter months. After ome further business, the Board adjourned to

We have another week's intelligence from California, by the Northern Light, which arrived at this port yesterday. She brings over half a million in gold. The miners are delayed in their operations by the want of water, and the effect of the long-continued dry weather is felt in all branches of business. Still, a cheerful feeling was prevalent throughout the community, and the disestrous results of the last drouth were not anticipated. We have an unusually large record of accidente and crimes, which will be found fully detailed in our correspondent's letter. On

the eve of the sailing of the steamer, it was announced by telegraph, in San Francisco, that the town of Vallicio was nearly destroyed by fire. We have not the complete particulars, and at present it is impossible to obtain an estimate of the loss. In Southern California there was a rumor of a revolution in Sonora and Chihuahua. and from the well known state of apinion with regard to Santa Anna in those Departments of Mexico, many were inclined to give credence to the report.

DOUGRFACES AND SLAVEDRIVERS.

The Express, annotating upon our recent article on The Spirit of the Southern Press, hopes that the South will not retaliate by publishing the statements of crimes, suffering and pasperism in the northern cities. Such a catastrophe would, indeed, be swful! Genius of twaddle, that a northern editor can, in cold blood, perpetrate such stuff as imploring the southern press not to retaliate in such wise, because THE TRIB-UNE copies advertisements and incidents touching the rank despotism of Slavery! We hope the southern press will copy all they can find against the North, including the stuff of The Express, and the fuscious or lewd advertisements which find their way in the sink of The Satanic. Why should not the whole truth be known on the subject of our social miseries, and conceit be corrected and reforms aimed at? Suppose all these creaded truths be inserted pictorially, or otherwise, in the southern press, what does it prove Let us consider:

The world's history presents no type, no antecedent, no parallel to the social phenomena of New-York. We have here the resources for the grandest and most novel generalizations that could occupy the attention or fire the rhetoric of the historian. A city whose growth over a provincial size has been extemporized, which has suddenly leaped into the proportions of a population of nearly a million, and will in a few years be the largest yet glowing on the world's surface-into this maelstrom of industrial and commercial activity is drawn all nomadic Europe! What a sight! Each day it absorbs one thousand human beings-having crossed the wide, wide ocean to reach a land of liberty, a haven of rest, a home of promise. Four hundred thousand strong they come every year. No conqueror ever could, with despotic power, in the same space of time, collect and drag to a neighboring country even to battle, such a mighty mass as spontaneously travels and voyages hither over a distance of four thousand miles. Drawn to this City, leaving their native homes, because they are under-paid and over-worked, and are, in a word, generally poor and hopeless, arrive the Four Hundred Thousand What wonder that among the myriads strong so arriving in a new country, with strange institutions, customs and often language, there should be many who cannot find employment, and must depend on charity, or offer their services for snything and everything, and that there should be others who resort to crime for the bread which they eat? Let the Southern press make the most of it. Let them twaddle if they can, as completely as does The Express, and they will prove even under such a stupendous load of foreign | him; the club-doors are banged in his face; fair pauperism and crime.

Adopting the suggestion of The Express. The Richmond Examiner copies somewhat at length advertisements of free men and free women in New-York wanting places and employment, and raps at THE TRIBUNE for saying, as it did, that every white person is worth \$1,000 a piece. That there are many persons without employment in this City, we were the first to show in detail and extent, and that there should be an extra quantity of "Wants" in the advertising columns is too true. "Evidently there is something wrong in the hireling society," exclaims The Examiner, after a parade of such advertisements and accounts of the workmen's meetings in the Park. Evidently there is something wrong, but not so wrong that freemen cannot yet meet to consider their difficulties and distresses. The wrong, however, is not of our making in this quarter. It is the Slavery-nursing policy of Walker & Co., inaugurated anew in 1846, of which The Examiner is an advocate, and against which we have protested from the start.

But the worst beggary is preferable to Slavery, moral, that, lacking it, the latter deserves only for where is the beggar here so m would accept Slavery as a boon ! The Examiner

"Their workingmen are crying out for a mitigation of that social organization which enables the rich, the fortunate and cunning to rob them of their last rag and morsel and then turn them off to beg, to starve and die. They are calling out for socialism and phalansteries where all may be placed on a level again, and where food and work and comfort shall be as common and free to all as they are to the negroes on Southern plantations. The working women and children are begging to be made slaves of, not merely in socialist phalanace, but as menuals in families—whether to remain in the city or to go into the country, to travel te California or to cross over to Europe—anything to escape the misery and destitution of slaves in fact: but slaves without masters. The most popular ruler that Europe ever produced was the man who gave to the laboring classes the two things which southern masters are obliged to give their slaves, and which northern capitalists may refuse to their operatives at pleasure—food and LMPLOINEST. Benaparte put an end to the bloodiest revolution that ever affected hireling society, and won for his country the mest resplendent honors that ever graced her brow, under a policy, the sum total of which was the supply of markey and and tood in plenty to the laboring under a policy, the sum total of which was the sup-dy of employment and food in plenty to the laboring

The workingmen have the opportunity of going South to cotton and sugar fields, and of being worked to death in gangs; but none go. The South can hardly attract an immigrant. Of every thousand that come, not ten go South. Hence the senselessness of such blather as the above

Bonsparte's war policy left the best part of the male population of France dead on the battle-field. or dying in hospitale; but his peace policy, being atterly opposed to that of the southern school. did afford employment and food, less the conscriptions. See what Las Cases gives of a conversation with the Emperor, (quoted in Henry Clay's first speech on the Tariff,) where Napoleon says that Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce are the great necessities of a nation, but that the last is the least important. Thereupon, contrary to the nonsense of the free traders, he put heavy duties on English goods, and "the effect was

"magical upon the industry of France." Just Let us have this part of the peace policy of Napeleon, and we shall have magical effects upon our industry. The poor and hungry will be housed and fed-not in mud-cabins and negro cloths, but good, substantial houses, and elegant attire. It is negro-driving policy, and negrodriving policy alone, that keeps the country subject to these crises, and enables the twaddlers of The Express and Examiner to utter their syllabub PHYSICAL AND MORAL COURAGE.

Among the "fearful" constituents of the body physical as generalized by the Pealmist, may be preminently cited the nerrous system, or those millions on millions of impressible fibres which, springing from their great centers, determine the sentient portion of our being, and decide the character of the individual. more delicate texture (speaking empirically, for we do not here aim to be technically scientific.) of a women's nerves, renders her more sensitive and less courageous than a man; and though Jean Hachettes, Joan d'Arcs, and Moli Pitchers are duly celebrated in history, yet the want of serve or courage in a woman does not imply the least depreciation of her moral character or social respectability. She is still the delightful companion, the intense friend, the lyrical lover, the pious mother. But for a man to want nerve Out upon the coward! His club-whether of fashion or a fire-engine-is shut against him. The ball-room beauty unfortunately is engaged, and cannot dance-or converse for the moment even, with one wanting the courage, if required, to defend her. In public, in private, he is a marked man-s poltroon. In this estimate of character the civilized man

differs not from the savage. The state of society which in its form antedates any known or recorded in the East, is that of our own Indians. Here we have, fresh to the eye, life thousands of years earlier and simpler than that of Persian, Bactrian or Egyptian; and without the difficulties er doubts of worming our way through the gloom and confusion of past ages, we behold a primisive race-palpitating with the genius of the times before letters were known or laws were sung and as such, we find one worship governing and shaping all the spirit and action of its life-and that is the worship of physical courage. True, this courage is so mixed up with cunning and doublelealing that some doubt its genuine character; but a race whose strongest sarcasm on manheed is to say that it has the heart of a womanwhich presents us with the tremendous military tests of the Mandans, or the funeral-pyre song of the Sioux-possess something so much like puch that it looks real, and as such we take it to be. The warrior of these Indians is all-in-all with his tribe. When he does not fight, he hunts, lolls or loafs, and woman is his slave, he scorning even to drag home the bear or the elk he has destroyed. But there is, even among the Indians, a non-combatant-a fellow who has shown a want of nerve; and for the manner in which this creature is treated, read the authorities on Indian affairs. If he do not commit suicide, it is simply for this want of nerve.

A striking instance of the fact that our estimate of bumanity is nowise more elevated than that of the savage or the barbarian is found in the recent case of Lord Forth, the son of the Scottisk Earl of Perth, -neither personage being mytheal. The son, but a youth as yet, having shown a want of courage at Alma and Inkerman, was sent home in disgrace, by Lord Raglan-his father refusing to see him. Hereupon there bursts forth throughout society a general cry of scorn and indignation against the young man. His father, responsible for fifty per cent. of the what? That New-York City lives and thrives blood in his veins, leads the way in condemning creation is pell-mell with arid tongue against him, and the journals solemn and grotesque, burl forth the fatal word-coward.

> "Paradise is guarded with swords." says the Koran, and there is a responsive thrill in our being to the bero-we mean not the new-fangled hero, the man who wrote a good dictionary or invented a spinning jenny under difficulties vast and terrible-but the old Homeric hero-the fighting man, which is what the word hero means, and nothing else. But having made this acknowledement to the bear and bull-dog elements of our nature, and the bear and bull dog social state in which we are yet involved, cannot a little word be said in defense of this youth or of any man who, in confronting the face of death on the battle-field, or a riot, or before a furious beast, is overcome with fear? Are we quite sure that this quality of mere physical indifference to danger is so indispensable that he who has it not is less than a man, and deserves to be thrust out from all sympathy and respect ! Is the brute element to be ranged so high above the intellectual and Shall it so perfectly suffice for the condemnation of the individual that when he has not the one, we need no longer ask wether he possesses the other ! Is the bully the only true type of manhood! Such is the theory of the world. It is a one sided false and cruel theory.

No man is responsible for his own natural constitution. Whether born bold or timid, he is not his own work. His nature is determined by influences quite beyond his control. Some men are, no doubt, quite reckless of danger, but that is no more a special merit of theirs than that they have red or black hair. Others, and they are the great majority, are cautious and careful never needlessly to peril life or limb, and they are so because such is their constitution. Others again. like Lord Forth, carry this caution to the extreme of timidity and fearfulness. Each of these classes of men has his peculiar qualities and uses, and each forms a part of that infinite variety which is the glory of Man. To insist that all shall be measured by one standard, and that a standard proper to the brutality of savage times. le absurd and unnatural. It would blot from the records of humanity many of the brightest names. and send the world back to the days of gladiators and bull fights.

Much of this glorification of brute courage comes from persons who only partially possess it and from sheer moral cowardice, make up in pre tence, what they have not in reality. Even with military men, trained as they are to its manifestation, it is a question how much of their valor is merely the result of the social control over the individual, and how much is real. Certain it is that without social discipline, man-savage or civilized-though armed and marshalled in nambers, is not always the brave animal required Wellington, not long before his death, apologized for the want "of good behavior in action." of certain troops in India, because "they had only "been seren years in service." Washington uniformly contemned militia, except behind defenceworks, as not to be relied upon; they were men. but not soldiers. The best troops, likewise, occasionally lose their self-possession and become panic-stricken, and run away like cowards.

There is another and a nobler kind of courage, which needs some poet laureate in its kingdom to bring it up to the level of popular respect, and that is Moral Courage. Possibly Lord Forth

has this higher quality in a degree that his merciless censors cannot appreciate. There are men who may perhaps shrink from the cannon's mouth, but who in a just cause fear not to confront the more terrible thunders of social condemnation. It is time that this grander element of the soul should be elevated to its proper dignity, and that the public voice as well as the historic page should render justice to the gifted, the gentle, the noble, the generous, and the morally courageous, even though his heart fail smid the roar and revolting carnage of the battle-field.

MORALITY OF BRITISH FREE-TRADERS.

"I do not mind telling a lie," says a personage well known to all lovers of the drams, "but it goes sgainst my conscience to be found out." Such, as it appears to us, is the precise extent of the morality of the British free-trade press of this city and country. Its managers "do not "mind" publishing tables based on figures that are perhaps true, but which, as tending to show the movement of the country under our various systems of policy-protection, and what they call free trade-they themselves know to be utterly false; but "it goes against their consciences to be found out." Still more seriously would those consciences be affected were they, by any accident, to permit a correction to find its place in their columns.

Protection has invariably left the country prospercus, and this The Journal of Commerce well knows-and it furnishes evidence of its knowledge by always appropriating to British free-trade as much as possible of the closing years of the protective system, commencing the period of the Tariffs of 1833 and 1846 long before those acts had any operative existence. British free-trade has invariably produced the effects we are now witnessing, and has as invariably left the country poor and embarrassed, a fact as well known to The Journal as to ourselves-and it furnishes evidence of its knowledge in always turning over to protection as much as possible of the closing years of its own system, and thus making it answerable for the decay of trade and the poverty of the people, that it would have prevented, and that it is called upon to remedy. Having in this manner manufactured tables that it knows to be false, it calls upon its readers to admire the beneficent results of British free-trade, and to contrast them with the widely different ones yielded by protection-always, of course, closing carefully its columns against any single word that might tend to enable those readers to understand the fraudulent process by means of which those results had been obtained. This is the morality of British free-trade, and it prevails almost universally among the -so-called -free-trade journals of the country.

Recently The Journal undertook to correct our statements, and when we furnished replies, so completely garbled and misrepresented them as to induce us to make it a condition precedent to any further answer, that it would enable its readers to see, in our own words, what we had to say; and as full and complete compensation for its so doing, offered to give to its free trade arguments the benefit of our immensely greater circulation. Had The Journal honestly believed in the truth of what it had published, the offer would have proved so tempting that it could not have been resisted, for we were giving it probably tuenty renders where it was giving us one: and yet it did not dare to accept it. Way it did not was, that we showed that protection had always. in 1818, in 1834 and in 1847. left the country at importer of specie, and with a full treasury and a prosperous people: whereas British free trade had as invariably left it, as it is now about to do, an exporter of specie, with an impoverished if not even bankrupt treasury, and a ruined people -and had challenged their contradiction of this statement of the results of half a century's expe-

The position now occupied by The Journal is a humiliating one, and its managers must feel that such is the case. For years they have manefactured tables designed to prove that to be true which they know to be false; and now, when challenged either to admit or deny the truth of statements in proof that the results have been directly the reverse of what they have desired to establish as the fact, they seek a refuge in-most expressive silence. They cannot deny the facts to be as we have stated them, but they dars not admit them to be true. Manchester and Birmingham pay largely, but they must have devoted servants. England at large, too, pays better, as is shown in the fact just given to the world by Mr. Wikoff, that he was for a time in the pay of Lord Palmeraton, for the purpose of giving a sound -that is a Braish-tendency to the public opinon of this country. John Bull is generally a liberal paymaster, and those whose consciences he has been accustomed to purchase are not likely to be pressed back in their course by any difficulty that may be experienced in making the worse appear the better reason" nor by any exposure that may attend the effort. A brief silence will, as they suppose, cause the contradiction to be forgotten, and then the old tables will be reproduced and appear quite as good as new.

But recently we had occasion to expose the fraudulent manner in which the tables of Mr Gouge, endorsed by The Post, had been constructed, and the fraudulent object had in view in their construction. To that exposure no reply has even been attempted, our neighbors of The Post having ever since maintained the most guarded silence in reference to it. Nevertheless, on the next occasion when it shall seem expedient, Mr. Gouge and his tables will again be trotted out, and his tables will again be endorsed, precisely as if the former endorser had not permitted his claim upon the belief of society to be protested. The persons who find themselves forced to do

these thisrs, pay heavily for their emoluments resulting from the exercise of editorship, and are certainly much to be pitied. The question to be settled is one of the highest importance to a nation new of almost thirty millions, and soon to become one of sixty millions. Protection is right or wrong-and so it is with British free-trade. Un der one or the other the people would advance most rapidly in prosperity and in civilizationand what is to be desired is, that the question which is really the true one, may be fairly and definitively settled. It is one in relation to which men may honorably differ, but if they really be honest, they will furnish proof that such is the case, by manifesting a willingness for such freedom of discussion as will enable their readers to examine and judge for themselves-and this we have been always willing to do. Time and again have we offered to our free trade seighbors the use of our columns, with all the advantage of our great circulation, on the condition that they would do by us as we

were ready to do by them. They have never socepted the offer, and for the reason that under any such arrangement it would be impossible to continue the publication of false tables such as The Journal of Commerce and Mr. Gouge have been accustomed to manufacture, for the purpose of deceiving their resders into a belief of the truth of that which the manufacturers themselves know to be false. In preference to this, The Journal has now backed out of a discussion commenced by itself, and has thus furnished proof that it has neither the honesty to admit its error, nor the courage required for self-defence. They are to be pitied. The largesses of Manchester and Birmingham are dearly paid for by the sacrifice of conscience.

We have received the following prospectus of a newspaper to be started in this City in the interest of the rum sellers :

est of the rum sellers:

"New-Yors, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1834.

"Messas.— Herewith we inclose you a Prospectus of the new Daily Paper about to be issued in New-York. The Articles of Stock Agreement on which our enterprise is primarily based, provide that shares shall be rated at Five Dollars each, and we request you to examine the Prospectus, and to take an interest of as many shares of stock as you may be inclined to afford, assured that the course of the Journal will merit the confidence of every good citizen. As very nearly the requisite amount of stock is already subscribed, your cooperation will speedily place the paper on a firm foundation. We look, therefore, for your support in the uncertaking, which we are piedged to carry through until the rights and interests of our citizens are no longer made the sport of experimental legislation. our challegislation.

Very respectfully year obt. servis.

WM. W. PALMER & Co., Publishors."

We have examined this prospectus as above requested but see nothing therein to prompt us to an investment in the projected enterprise. It is true the grog-shops stand in need of an organ, having been recently and suddenly abandoned by the most respectable journal in their interest. but yet we counsel them affectionately to avoid burning their fingers in the attempt to establish a daily paper. It is a most costly luxury, that never returns any consideration for the donations and subscriptions by which it is crowded into a decrepid and precarious existence. Let the liquor folks devote their funds to increasing the circulation of The Express, The Day-Book and The National Democrat-all sturdy opponents of the Maine Law, and all, we dare say, much in need of material aid, and they will throw away their money to much better advantage than they now propose.

The Courier and Enquirer illuminates the world with an elaborate defense of the mismasagement of the Smithsonian Institute, but fails to notice the fact that this course has been in direct violation of the Act of Congress creating the Institution. The Courier very earnestly hates violations of law on the part of all but respectable people, but with the distinguished gentlemen of this establishment it seems the law is of no consequence.

The deck laborers struck yesterday, refusing to work for \$1 50 a day. As times now are, we should say that was much better than nothing; but if these able bodied men prefer to see their families at the public soup-houses, disputing, with those who cannot get work at any price the charity which the beneficent intended for the relief of the latter. they can probably be gratified. For our part, we do not admire their wisdom or envy their feelings.

The Courrier des Etats-Unis contains an account of the new hotel, on the American plan, new building in Paris. It out-tops any in this country in capacity. It is situated on Rivoli and St. Honore-sts. and Cog-st and the Palais Royal-that is, about the conter of Paris, a little north of the Saine River, and also of the Tuderies and Luxembourg Palaces, which border that river. The new hotel is 456 feet la length, 6 in depth, covering 23,700 square feet. The largest hotel now open is the St. Nicholas, of this City, which covers about 16,200 square feet. The galleries of the Paris Lotel are composed of 52 arcades, and are faced with shops, eccupying about 1,200 feet of the ground plan, with a second story to the same extent, and an entresol or little story between the shop and second story. The upper stories are occupied by the hotel, and have 436 windows. Three iron balconies each extand 1 000 feet round the edulor. The principal entrance of the hotel, on Rivoll-st. - the grandest straight street in Paris-occupies four areades, two of them for coaches; these lead to the central court, 60 feet long and 80 broad. The principal interior gallery is 502 long by about 20 broad. The eating-hall is 102 feet long and 52 broad, and will hold 350 persons. There are large private suites of apartments accommodated. The fifth story contains 160 cham bers for the servants. The hour of the day will be sounded electrically by all the clocks; and telegraphic

communications are adopted for economy stake.

Such is the great Hotel of Paris. Mr James Sanerson, so well known in this City as a master of the intel art, and the nephew of the author of "The any yet published on the great Capital-has gone thither to secure. if possible, the management of the

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivers the Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening. He will probably repeat the substance of the discourse be gave last week in Boston, and which created an intense excitement in that city. His topic, Northern and Southern Theories of Man and So-ciety, is one that can hardly fall to set his poculiar powers as a public speaker in full play. Incidentally, the Know-Nothing farors, and the "South-Side View, of the Key, Dr. Adams, will probably re-

THE CALICO PARTY.

That recently much talked of affair, the "Calico Party, for the reduct of the Poor of the Five Points Mission, came off last evening, being given by Mrs. Coman, of No. 200 Fourth-st. There were about 40 persons present-about an equal number of either sex from the most fashionable circle of society in the City and together with dancing, title-a-tites, and feasting, the occasion was one of animated enjoyment. The dresses of the ladies were only remarkable for their plainness and peatness, while jewelry was a most wholly discarded. As far as we observed, of all the ladies present, only one made her appearance out of calico. The dresses were of every conceivable celor and pattern within the limits of good taste, and heir make-up exhibited the art of the modiste to advantage. In none did we see any attempt at display either in the fashion of the dress or its adorning, but ach seemed to vie with the other in the neatness of their draping. As these dresses are to be distributed to the poor, through the agency of Mr. Pease, we may hope that their future wearers will endeavor to preserve not only the neatness of their attire, but a omeliness of person and manner corresponding therewith. Many of the gentlemen were attired in evidence, we take it, that this was their intention

The occasion was altogether a very pleasant one, and rendered the more so by its charitable object. It will long be remembered, not only by the participants in the festivities, but by the poor beneficiaries, who will doubtless offer up many a hea. failt prayer for the kind lady who adopted this plan for doing good.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ANOTHER CUBAN FAILURE-FILLIBUS-TERS IN TROUBLE.

the effect that there has been another grand fall.

ure of the Quitman Expedition against Caba, the

headquarters of which have for some time past

cial Dieserch to The N.Y. Tebuna. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15, 1355. I have positive and trustworthy information, to

been at Natcher. Quitman and his party were confident that they would be able to leave during the first week of the present mouth, but their securances have proved altogether delusive. The large amount of funds, stated to have been received from the Cubans, instead of being five bundred thousand dollars, as asserted by Quitman, Thrasher & Co., in their private circular, did not amount to fifty thousand dollars. The last steamer from Havana, brought numerous letters from Cubans who favor a revolution. I have seen several of the said documents, all of them are of the same tenor. They state very decidedly that not another dime will be sent from Caba; that they have no confidence in the leaders, and that no satisfaction has been given to them as to the disposal of the funds which have been contributed. Quitman and his friends do not give up the ship as yet. They still see a hope, and they now rely with much confidence on a new plan, which they say cannot fail. The details of the new organization have not been decided upon, but it is their intention to take advantage of the Kunney humbug. They say that there is not a man in the Kinney Expedition but will hall with joy an orcanization to take Cuba. On the arrival of Kinney's men in Central America, they will find they are not in a land of milk and honey, and that death must be their fate, if they remain there, and, therefore, an opportunity to better themselves will be embraced by all.

Col. Kinney was in the secrets of the Pampere Expedition; in fact be was the only person except Gen. Lopez, T. D. Harper, L. J. Sigur, and a man at New-Orleans named Cushing, who was aware of the purchase of the Pampero for an expedition. Kinney was entrusted with the organization of a regiment in Texas, which regiment would have been the first sent to Cuba had not certain circumstances prevented. It is therefore thought by Quitman and his friends, that he will be ready and willing to come lute their schemes. We shall see.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855. Mr. Slidell's election on Monday next is supposed

to be certain. Mr. Breckenridge would have been confirmed to-

day as Minister to Spain but for the omission of his middle name. Mr. Soule is said to have resigned, but most probably be has been recalled. His earlier return to Louisiana might have given Slidell trouble. The tactics of the latter are masterly.

The acquisition of the Gallipagos Islands is positively certain. Senator Benjamin and Philo Waite, who made the treaty, are now here. The Islands are not barren, but full of verdure near the shores, and there is guano in the interior.

Mr. Douglas expects to carry the Senate in favor of the Pacific Road (three routes) this session. The rival interests have all been reconciled. The members of nearly all parties are anxious for the passage of this

The Hon. Pierre Scule has resigned his office as Minister to Spain, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has been appointed as his successor, and

will be confirmed to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Bistor, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

Much opposition is manifested to the nomination of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, both in and out of the Legislatine. In the ward and town councils of the Know Nothings, the subject has led to warm discussion and bitter personalities, and it is said that many of the prominent members of the Order have withdrawn from it in consequence of the difference of opinion. The following printed circular was circulated in the Houss to-day:

To the Members of the Janesism Order in the Henre of Representatives.

'All members in the House who believe in the dom of debate, who refuse to sanction a high-ded course of political action, and who are op-ed to the election of the Hon, Henry Wilson to the

posed to the election of the Hon, Henry Wilson to the U. S. Senate, are requested to meet in caucas, in the green-room, on Monday, the 15th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the House.

In compliance with the above call, about 100 members of the House went into the green-room of the State House this afternoon, when, after a brief discussion, it was voted, ununimously, to postpone, if possible, the election of the United States Senator for peable, the election of the United States Senator for ie week from to morrow, and, if pressed into an ection to-morrow, to vote for the Hon. Alexander, Bullock, of Worcester, for Senator, in opposition

to Mr. Wilson.
The Cunard steamship Asia will sail from this port
for Liverpool at 10 o clock on Wednesday morning
text in place of noon. The mails will consequently
close here at a o clock.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—BALLOTING FOR
U. S. SENATOR—NO ELECTION.
BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.
In the Missouri Legislature, on the 11th inst., the
balloting for U. S. Senator was resumed. The name
of Mr. Atchison was withdrawn, and that of Judge
Scott, of the Supreme Court, substituted.
On the first ballot, Scott received 53; Doniphan,
59 Benton, 139; Wilson, 1, Jackson, of Cape Girardenn, 1.

A second bailet was taken with the same result.

Judge Scott then withdrew his name and Governo

Sterling Pierce was put in nomination.

A vindictive debate sprang up on this, when a vote was ordered to be taken, which resulted as follows:
Doniphan, 5e; Pierse, 55; Benton, 39; Wilson, 1;

On the 12th, Mr. Atchison was again nominated, and the Anti-Bentonites amounced their intention of standing by him to the end.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISHURO, MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1835.
Eli Slifer, Native American, was elected by the
Legislature State Treasurer. The vote was as folows: Slifer, 80; E. W. Hamlin, (Dem.,) 35; Scatter10g, 4.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEAN, Jan. 14, 1855.

In the Convention being held here, resolutions were adopted to-day in favor of a specific duty on ugar and molasses, for the enlargement of the Louisville Canal; for the exhalishment of a Naval Depot at New Orleans; urging the necessity of the Tehuanteper route, and asking appropriations from Congress for a railroad or ship canal across Florids.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TROUBLES

Burrato, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

The Railroad Bridge at Erie has been rebuilt, and the track at Harbor Creek relaid. The cars commenced running sgain this morning. Strong ures have been taken to prevent future outrage

DEATH OF HON. JOHN S. BARBOUR. BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.
The Hon. John S. Barbour died at his residence in Culpepper, Virginia, to-day, of disease of the heart.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

A distressing affair occurred here on Saturday night in front of the National Theater. A young man named Jennings circulated reports unfavorable to the character of a young lady recently married to H. H. Ormsbee, a clerk in the National Telegraph Office, who, meeting Jennings in the theater, called him out, and asked him if he was the author of the alleged reports, and, he replying in the affirmative, Ornabes took out a pistol and shet him, gautilating his face ter-